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USEFUL ARTS.

DYEING.

Dyeing is a chemical art, and consists in fixing upon cloths of various kinds, any color which may be desired, in such a manner as that they shall not easily undergo any alteration, by the agents to which the cloth is ordinarily exposed. The chief materials of stuff to be dyed are wool, silk, cotton and linen; of which the former two are more easily dyed than the latter. Wool, in its preparation for dyeing, requires to be cleansed, by scouring, from a fatty substance, called the *yolk*, which is contained in the fleece. This is done by means of a weak, alkaline solution, which converts the yolk into soap. Putrid urine is commonly employed, on account of its cheapness;—the ammonia it contains being sufficient to remove the grease. Silk, when taken from the cocoon, is covered with a kind of varnish, which, because it does not easily yield, either water or alcohol, requires also the aid of a slight portion of alkali. Much care is necessary, however, in this operation, since the silk itself is liable to be corroded and discolored. Fine soap is commonly used; but even this is said to be detrimental; and the white China silk, which is supposed to be prepared without soap, has a lustre superior to the European. The preliminary process of washing, is intended to render the stuff to be dyed as clear as possible, in order that the aqueous fluid, to be afterwards applied, may be imbibed, and its contents adhere to the minute internal surfaces.—Another preparation, and one which constitutes, in reality, an important part of the dyeing process, consists in applying to the stuff a material to which it adheres; and afterwards the desired color is obtained by the application of another substance. We might dye a piece of cotton black, by immersing it at once in ink; but the color would be neither good nor durable, because the particles of precipitated matter are not sufficiently comminuted to enter the cotton, or to adhere to it firmly. But, if the cotton be soaked in an infusion of galls, then dried, and afterwards immersed in a solution of sulphur of iron, the acid of galls, being every where diffused through the fabric, it will receive the particles of oxide of iron, at the very instant of their transition from the fluid to the solid state; by which means a perfect covering of black, inky matter will be applied in close contact with the surface of the most minute fibres of the cotton. The name of *mordant* is applied to those substances which unite with the different stuffs, and augment their affinity for the various coloring matters. There exists a great number of mordants; some, however, are very feeble in their activity, while others are attended with too much expense for common stuffs; some alter the colors which they are intended to combine, or modify their shades: hence it results, that there are but a small number which can be employed. These are alum, acetate of alumine, muriate of tin and nut-galls. The mordant is always dissolved in water, into which the stuffs to be dyed, are plunged. If the mordant be universally applied, over the whole piece of goods, and this be afterwards immersed in the dye, it will receive a tinge over all its surface; but if it be applied only in parts, the dye will strike in those parts only. The former process constitutes the art of *dyeing*, properly so called; and the latter the art of printing woollens, cottons or linens, called *calico-printing*. In the art of printing piece goods, the mordant is usually mixed with gum or starch, and applied by means of blocks or wooden engravings, in relief, or of copper plates, and the colors are brought out by immersion in vessels filled with suitable compositions. The latter fluids are termed *baths*. The following are the processes adopted, when alum in the mordant employed: 1. Alum mordant for silk. Into water containing the 60th part of its weight of alum, at the ordinary temperature of the air, the silk is plunged, and allowed to remain for 24 hours, when it is withdrawn, drained and washed. If the liquid is warmed, it is found that the silk absorbs less of the mordant, and that, of course, it combines less easily with the coloring matter, besides losing, in part, its natural gloss. 2. Alum mordant for wool. When it is wished to combine wool with this mordant, after its cleansing has been effected, it is plunged into a boiling solution, composed of 8 or 900 parts of water, and 25 of alum, where it is allowed to remain during two hours, when it is taken out, suffered to drain, and washed. Frequently a little cream of tartar is added in this process, in order to engage the excess of acid in the alum, as well as the portion arising from a slight decomposition of the alum by the oily matter of the wool. 3. Alum mordant for cotton, hemp and flax. This operation is effected by plunging the body to be imbued with this mordant, into water slightly warmed, and which contains one quarter of its weight of alum, and leaving it 24 hours, at the common temperature of the air; when it is withdrawn, washed and dried.—The cotton will be sufficiently imbued with the mordant, if allowed to remain in the solution only 7 or 8 minutes, pressing it a little, without twisting it, however, on taking it out, and not immersing it in the coloring bath until 12 or 15 hours after. In all alum mordants for wool, the alum of commerce may be employed; but when silk or cotton is to be dyed, especially if the colors are bright, it is necessary to make use of the alum of Rome, or that of which is equally pure; that is to say, of alum which does not contain above 1-500th of its weight of sulphate of iron; otherwise there will be a great quantity of oxide of iron adhering to the fabric, which will affect the shade we desire to obtain. The coloring matters to be transferred to the various stuffs, are either soluble or insoluble in water. When they are soluble in water, which is most generally the case, they are dissolved in it at a boiling temperature; and the material to be dyed, after having been duly prepared, and impregnated with the mordant, is plunged into it, where it is allowed to remain for a certain time, and at a temperature varying with the nature of the stuff. When, on the contrary, the coloring matter is insoluble in water, its solution is effected in some other fluid, and the article to be colored (prepared as in the former case, with the exception that the application of the mordant is omitted) is immersed, and the coloring matter is precipitated by the addition of a third body. Silks are dyed at a temperature which is gradually increased from 86 to 175° Fahr. If the bath is heated above 86 at the commencement of the process, the effect of the mordant is diminished, and the desired shades of color will not be produced. For the same reason, in dyeing hemp and flax, the temperature should not exceed 97° Fahr. Cotton and woollens may be dyed at a boiling heat. Various mechanical contrivances are made use of in immersing the different materials to be dyed into the coloring solution, so as to cause all their parts to be equally affected at the same time. As soon as they are withdrawn from the coloring bath, they are washed in a large quantity of water, in order to deprive them of those particles of coloring matter that are merely superficial. The following are the dye-stuffs used for producing *fast* colors:—1. Black. The cloth is impregnated with acetate of iron, (iron liquor) and dyed in a bath of madder and logwood. 2. Purple. The preceding mordant, diluted, with the same dyeing bath. 3. Crimson. The mordant for purple, united with a portion of acetate of alumine, or red mordant, and the above bath. 4. Red. Acetate of alumine is the mordant, (see *Alumine*) and madder is the dye-stuff. 5. Pale red, of different shades. The preceding mordant, diluted with water, and a weak madder bath. 6. Brown of Pompadour. A mixed mordant, containing a somewhat larger proportion of red than of the black, and the dye of madder. 7. Orange. The red mordant, and a bath first of madder, then of quercitron. 8. Yellow. A strong red mordant, and the quercitron bath, whose temperature should be considerably under the boiling point of water. 9. Blue. Indigo, rendered soluble and greenish-yellow colored, by potash and orpiment. It recovers its blue color by exposure to air, and becomes firmly fixed upon the cloth. An indigo vat is also made by diffusing indigo in water, with quick-lime and copperas. These substances are supposed to act by deoxidizing indigo, and, at the same time, rendering it soluble. Golden dye. The cloth is immersed in a solution of copperas and lime-water. The protoxide of iron, precipitated on the fibre, soon passes, by absorption of atmospherical oxygen, into the golden colored deutoxide. Buff. The preceding substances, in a more dilute state. Blue vat, in which white spots are left on a blue ground of cloth, is made by applying to these points a paste, composed of a solution of sulphate of copper and pipe clay, and, after they are dried, immersing it, stretched on frames, for a definite number of minutes, in the yellowish-green vat, of one part of

indigo, 2 of copperas, and 2 of lime, with water. Green. Cloth dyed blue, and well washed, is imbued with the acetate of alumine, dried, and subjected to the quercitron. In the above cases, under 9, the cloth, after receiving the mordant paste is dried, and put through a mixture of cow-dung and warm water. It is then put into the dyeing vat or copper. The foregoing colors are also produced from decoctions of different coloring woods, but as they possess but little fixity when thus formed, they are denominated the *fugitive* colors. 1. Red is made from Brazil wood and peach wood. 2. Black. A strong extract of galls and deuto-nitra of iron. 3. Purple. Extract of logwood and deuto-nitra of iron. 4. Yellow. Extract of quercitron bark, or French berries, and nitro-muriate of tin. 5. Blue. Prussian blue and solution of tin. Fugitive colors are thickened with gum tragacanth, and are sometimes sent to market without being washed.—*American Encyc.*

MANUFACTURE OF FINE FLOUR.

Richerand, the physiologist, assures us that sugar—that is, loaf sugar—when brought to a very fine powder, by means of a rasp, is reduced, in a certain degree, to the state of starch; "for the friction," says he, "disengages a portion of its flavor, and leaves it an insipid taste, similar to that of farinaceous substances."

We have tried the experiment mentioned by Richerand, and unless we were greatly mistaken, it was attended with the results which he mentions. The sweetness of the sugar, whether by being deprived of its oxygen or not, was most certainly diminished. Or, in the language which many persons would use in the case, the friction of the rasp appeared to have destroyed the *life* of the sugar.

Now it appears to us, that fine flour, in the progress of its manufacture, has its *life* destroyed in a similar manner. We are quite confident that it is far less sweet than when ground coarsely and unbolted. And if the friction of the rasp deprives the lump of sugar of a part of its sweetness, what can be more natural than the belief that the friction and heat of the millstones should deprive the substances which pass between them, and are reduced to so fine a powder, of a part of that richness and flavor which, in a state of nature, belong to them?

Whether this is a fact or not, we will not undertake to decide. We merely throw out the idea for others to reflect upon. Of the fact that bread made of coarse, unbolted, wheat meal, otherwise called dyspepsia, or Graham flour, is sweeter than bread of fine flour, no one, we believe, has a doubt, who has ever made a fair comparison. It is those only who have never used the coarser meal for any length of time together, who complain that it is insipid. The complaint, if made, is the complaint of ignorance—never, we are fully assured, of knowledge.

We have alluded, in a former article, to the fact that millers are unhealthy, and have ventured to suggest the query, whether the employment, as an employment, ought not to be, by the law of public sentiment, abolished; and whether families ought not to grind—or rather bruise, coarsely—their own grain. We care not so much, it is true, whether the labor is performed by every family for itself, on the eastern plan, or by some one individual for a whole neighborhood, except that there would be more or less of the dust, even in grinding coarsely, the constant inhalation of which would be likely, after some time, to produce disease, though not so readily as the inhalation of fine flour.

The coarser grinding, to which we have alluded above, whether done by hand or by machine, is the utmost extent of torture to which grain or corn ought, previous to cooking, to be subjected; and it would be better still if a part of some grains—perhaps of all—were merely cooked without any grinding. Who does not know how much sweeter corn is in the form of hominy, or even when at a greater age it is *hulled*, as the phrase is, than when reduced to fine meal, sifted, and made into bread and cakes? Even parched corn and grain has been a favorite and most sapid and excellent dish, with many an ancient nation. Whose taste, unperverted, does not prefer plain rice, to the flour which is sometimes manufactured from it? Perhaps the same would be found true of some other farinaceous substances, as well as of corn and rice.

Carrying us back to the savage state! will here be the cry. By no means. Man, prone to extremes, vibrates from the savage state to an excessive and injurious refinement, and *vice versa*; and we would stop him at the point of truth, which in this matter, as in most others, is somewhere between extremes. We would stop him precisely at that point which combines every advantage of health, economy, pleasure, and general happiness.—*Library of Health.*

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT.

We have great pleasure in laying before the readers of the Farmer, by permission of the writer, the following statements respecting the kind, quality, and introduction of this valuable grain, from the pen of Mr Hathaway of Rome, Oneida county, the gentleman who has been the means of introducing it into successful culture in this country. The importance of Spring wheat is yearly becoming more apparent; and the necessity of making proper choice among the many varieties known has become imperious upon our farmers. English agriculturists describe the following kinds, all of which are supposed to have originated in the south of Europe; and by some botanical writers are considered as only a variety of winter wheat, the difference being effected by climate and cultivation. First, red Spring wheat, white ears, beardless;—second, red ear and grain, beardless;—third, ear or spike white, grain white, beardless;—fourth, Siberian Spring wheat, introduced into Oneida co. by Dr Goodsell, bearded, and generalty considered inferior in quality to the Italian, but a good grain for yield;—fifth, Egyptian wheat; in Europe treated and spoken of as a winter wheat; here sown as a spring wheat; but we have known many farmers who preferred sowing their spring wheat immediately before the freezing of the ground, in the fall;—sixth, Italian wheat, the kind spoken of in the communication of Mr Hathaway, and apparently the most valuable of the varieties yet introduced among us. There is in the last No. of the Cultivator a paper from Mr Speyerer of Pennsylvania, on the qualities and culture of another variety of spring grain called in Germany, where it is extensively grown, spelt wheat. Spelt, grows with a firm short stalk, will grow on most soils, and makes, when properly prepared, good flour: but as the berry much resembles barley, and cannot be divested of its adhesive husks by threshing, it requires the operation of a mill similar to those used for hulling rice or barley, before it can be manufactured into flour.

The extracts below are from a letter of Mr Hathaway to a friend, who wishing to procure a quantity of the wheat, addressed Mr H. on the subject; requesting information as to the manner of its introduction, kind of soil most favorable, mode of culture, &c. &c. Mr Hathaway says—

"The Italian spring wheat which has been disseminated through my means is an excellent grain, and a very sure crop. It yields largely, and has the wonderful property of doing well on poor worn out land, though of course the crop will be heavier on a more favorable soil; the fact is well ascertained here, that land so light and worn down, that it will not produce a crop of oats will bring a fair crop of spring wheat.

"The original imported wheat weighed full 63 lbs. to the bushel; and now that the fifth crop has come in, it weighs 62 lbs. The flour is fine, and the yield good; the millers speak highly of its qualities; and the flour makes good, light sweet bread, rather more moist perhaps than that from winter wheat. The Italian is a bearded wheat, white chaff, bright yellow straw, the berry variable in color, generally a reddish yellow.

"The proper time for sowing is in April, if the ground can be well fitted; this season has been peculiar, and late sown wheat, has succeeded best with us, and in some instances ripened soonest. It seldom is infected with smut, and if limed, never. From one and one-fourth, to one and a half bushels of seed are sown to the acre, rich land requiring the most.

"This wheat appears to be a cosmopolite," as it grows well, and does well on almost every variety of soil, from stiff clay to a sandy plain. In this country we have very little *good* wheat land, and I have not seen it growing on any that would be pronounced such by a western farmer. It usually ripens by the 14th of August, and yields from fifteen to thirty-five bushels per acre The straw this year from its rapid growth is less firm than usual, and is taller; the consequence is that it has lodged more than in any former year.

"I came in possession of the original wheat by accident. An Italian gentleman of Florence, married against his father's will, was disinherited, and emigrated to America, bringing, among a quantity of other seeds, a tierce of this wheat, intending to turn farmer. The wheat did not arrive seasonably for spring sowing in this place, and was left in a store house on the canal. The gentleman contracted for a farm in the town of *Florence* in this county (induced by the *name* probably) was no farmer, made bad calculations, and worse experiments, and failed in everything; soon became reduced, and was about to eat his imported wheat for which I had advanced him money to pay the transit and charges. I happened to see it, and was struck with its excellence, told him it must not be so disposed of, procured him other wheat, and took it at its cost in Italy, $2,50 per bushel. I succeeded in getting it into the hands of some of our farmers, though without much confidence on their part. But the result was most gratifying—the wheat actually producing about double the quantity usually grown on an acre, and selling at more than double the price of common spring wheat."

A small sample of the wheat which accompanied the letter, by its appearance fully justifies the account given of its quality; being of a plumper berry than is usual in spring wheat, thinner skinned, and the kernels being more easily reduced to flour. The demand for the wheat has been great, and prices high, but it has become so extensively cultivated in that vicinity, that it can be obtained for seed in any desirable quantity, and in all probability at somewhat reduced prices. The remark of Mr Hathaway, that in its adaptation to soil, the Italian wheat might be considered cosmopolite, or every where at home, would seem to be applicable to it in reference to climate, as well as soils. It has been found to succeed admirably in Canada; where the culture of spring wheat promises to entirely supersede that of winter grain; and we have before us the Staunton Virginia Spectator, of Aug. 3d, which states that the Hon. Mr Brekenridge, last winter, procured five or six bushels from Mr Hathaway, and last spring distributed among the farmers of that neighborhood. The yield has been good, varying from twenty to twentyfive bushels per acre; thus establishing the fact that it may be successfully grown from the Canadas to Virginia. The editor remarks—"That he thinks it is not liable to rust, as he had fields of fall wheat smartly stricken with rust both sides of his patch of spring wheat, while that was totally uninjured." We may here remark, that in those sections of this State where the winter wheat has suffered the most from rust, the spring wheat has, except in a few partial instances, wholly escaped, the straw being unusually bright and fine.

We are glad to see the attention of farmers directed to this important grain, not because we suppose it can ever supersede the culture of winter wheat in this State, for it clearly ought not to; but because there are many parts of the country where winter wheat is so uncertain a crop, owing to the nature of the soil, and the roots freezing out in the winter, that it has been nearly abandoned, and here spring wheat must be one of the most valuable of crops to the farmer. Every farmer should sow a few acres, as it is increasing his chances of remuneration for labor performed on the farm, and lessening the chances of an ultimate failure of the great "staff of life," good bread.

Rotation. — We observe with pleasure, in many parts of the country, an increased attention to thorough farming, particularly to raising large crops by copious manuring; but there is one essential point which is still greatly neglected, *a general and regular system of rotation*. The great advantage which might result from this practice is very strikingly exhibited in a cornfield now growing, a part of which was last season occupied with a crop of ruta baga, and the remainder with corn. The whole field was equally covered with manure, before the crop was planted. The result is, that the part of the crop of corn growing where the ruta baga stood, promises to be at least double in amount that which follows the part of the field occupied with corn last year, though it had no other advantage whatever, over the other part, than that of having been preceded by a crop properly adapted to a part of a course in rotation.

Suppose that on an average twentyfive per cent. is gained by rotation, over the common practice where this is not attended to; that the farmer's annual crops are worth one thousand dollars, and that all his expenses are six hundred;—his net profits, of course, are four hundred; if now his crops are increased twentyfive per cent. by rotation, his profits (no additional expenses whatever being in this case required,) are immediately raised to six hundred and fifty dollars. It is believed that the difference in these two modes would generally be much greater if the best system of succession was attended to; nor is this the only advantage; for while improper culture tends constantly to impoverish soil, a good course of rotation is constantly increasing its fertility.

☞The following address to the prisoners convicted of an assault upon the Montgomery Guards, on the late review, prior to their sentence, by Judge Thatcher, contains so much that may prove *cautionary* to the thoughtless young men who are but too easily induced to engage in a row, and who do not dream of the terrible price of their "frolic," that we have been tempted to transmit it to our columns.

"After a long and patient trial, in which you were faithfully defended by learned counsel, you have been convicted by the verdict of an impartial jury, of the offence for which you are now to receive the sentence of the law. It was an unprovoked riot, without the shadow of justification on the part of the rioters. Your counsel were as eloquent in their denunciation of the crime, as they were ingenious in their efforts to free you personally from its guilt. The Montgomery Guards stood from seven in the morning until six in the evening, on the field of duty, subjected to your insolent taunts and violent assaults, in presence of the major general and the other officers and soldiers of the division, and of their fathers, wives, children and brothers. On returning from the field, they were followed by a furious mob, and assaulted with stones, brickbats, glass bottles, and other dangerous missiles. For the personal injuries which the gentlemen of this corps thus suffered, they were happily restrained by the prudence of their officers from making any return but that of patience and forbearance. But it cannot be forgotten, that you did all in your power to close the pageantry of that day with a scene of blood. Is it to be understood that when citizens are called to perform military duty, they are to be subjected to the insults and assaults of a worthless mob? Had these soldiers, in the absence of all other protection, defended themselves with the arms which the country had put into their hands, and had thoughtless assailants fallen in the rencontre, an independent jury of their fellow-citizens would undoubtedly have acquitted them of blame, and the highest judicial tribunal would have approved their conduct. Take from the soldier his honor, and degrade him in his own estimation, it will soon follow that the defence of the State will fall into incompetent hands, and with the spirit to defend their liberty, the citizens will lose its substance. Your offence was rank. It was a direct insult to every officer and soldier who was on the field; and you did all in your power to subdue the spirit of the militia of this commonwealth. It is for these reasons that the law will inflict upon you a severe punishment; and I hope that others will be deterred, by your fate, from imitating your evil example."

Waterman's Brick Machine.—We have heard of several brick machines for turning out the article with rapidity, and have seen several labor-saving machines in operation, but none so complete and rapid in its execution, as Waterman's Patent Brick Machine. From the rough clay thrown into the receiver, we saw it tempered, and 40 well moulded and handsome bricks turned out in a minute, which when burned are full as good and as handsome as any that can be manufactured. The machine moves by horse power, and is small and portable, and must be of great value in a state where the clay is good, and bricks scarce.

N. Y. Star.

Egyptian Wheat.—The following paragraph, showing the very curious mode in which this wheat was introduced to the Wisconsin Territory, is taken from the Chicago American, of the 14th ult.:

We have received a specimen of Egyptian Wheat, raised this season on Rock River. The seed was taken by our informant, from the crop of a bird of passage, and this is the second season in which he has cultivated it. Four or five seeds were all that he put into the ground the first season, and this year he has a garden spot full of it. It has three pronged stems, and is a beautiful and superior production.

Subterranean Bees.—What will our experimenters with bees and bee hives, think of the swarm of Mr Harrison at Easington. He buried a hive of bees in his garden on the 17th of October last, and on being taken up last week, they were found to be all alive, and within three hours commenced their busy labors.—*Noah.*

Some of our bee keepers in this region have long been in the habit of burying their light swarms. If confined from air they eat little or no honey during the winter.—*Tioga Phenix.*

There was a boy in my class at school (says Sir W. Scott) who stood always at the top, nor could I, with all my efforts, supplant him. Day came after day, and still he kept his place. do what I would, till at length I observed that whenever a question was asked him, he always fumbled with his finger at a particular button in the lower part of his waistcoat. To remove it, therefore, became expedient in my eyes, and in an evil moment it was removed with a knife. Great was my anxiety to know the success of my measure, and it succeeded too well. When the boy was again questioned, his finger sought for the button, but it was not to be found. In his distress he looked down for it; it was seen no more than to be felt. He stood confounded, and I took possession of his place; nor did he ever recover it, nor ever, I believe, suspect who was the author of his wrong. Often in after life has the sight of him smote me as I passed by him; and often have I resolved to make him some reparation, but it ended in good resolutions.—*Lockhart's Life of Scott.*

A highly respectable gentleman of this county, a few days since communicated to a friend of ours, the following cure for a foundered horse. He had tried it with complete success in five different cases, some of them very severe ones, and has heard of its success in many more.

Curry the horse with a sharp curry comb, very briskly against the hair, from his hoofs over his whole body, and with sufficient severity to draw blood slightly in places; then jump on him, run him some distance, and he is well.—*Lex. (Va.) Gazette.*

(For the New England Farmer.)

BEET SUGAR.

We were much pleased by the reception of the following communication, together with a liberal specimen of the first fruits of a kind of domestic manufacture, destined, as we hope and believe, to become of very great importance to this country, by rendering us independent of foreigners for one of our greatest and most expensive articles of household consumption.

Salem, Nov. 8, 1837.

T. G. Fessenden, Esq.,—*Sir:* I take the liberty of sending you herewith, a small sample, from 5 lbs. of Beet root Sugar, manufactured by Mr G. Perkins and myself, from roots grown at my cottage garden, at North Salem. In conducting this, our first experiment, we effected the process of rasping with my small grater cider mill, turned by hand, and expressed the juice from the pulp, by means of an old fashioned condemned lever press.

With so rude an apparatus as this, we could hardly promise ourselves any extraordinary results; in fact, our only object was, to satisfy ourselves that we could produce chrystallized sugar. We obtained 8 1-2 gallons of juice from the 200 lbs. of beets, and taking Chaptal for our guide, followed out the process as delineated by him in the latter part of his Agricultural Chemistry; a book, by the way, which should occupy a place on the shelves of every Farmer's Library.

I have about 1000 lbs. of the sugar beet in my cellar, with which we intend to pursue our experiment, as also that of refining; and should we succeed in this last and most important process, we shall avail ourselves of an early opportunity of presenting you with a loaf of our first and finest quality. With much respect,

I remain your friend and servant,

Pickering Dodge.

[For the New England Farmer.]

Salem, Mass. Nov. 8, 1837.

Messrs. J. Breck & Co.,—*Gentlemen:* I have just received per Ship Tartar, from Canton, a lot of the real Morus Multicaulis Seed, which was obtained of the Chinese Horticulturalist "Tywang" head gardener at the "Fatd Gardens," and which he says he can "*secure.*" They were packed in a variety of ways, and every care taken with them, —some in jars with powder, which "Tywang" says is essentially necessary to its preservation— some in small tight boxes, in brown papers, *without* and *with* said powder—some in cotton bags, also *with* and *without* said powder. "Tywang" says they ought not to be opened "till used," as after being shut up, they injure on exposure to the air. They were kept by Capt. Nickels above the *water line*, which is said to be essential to their preservation. I intend to send you a sample of the seed, to be distributed to those members of our Massachusetts Horticultural Society, that are desirous of testing its vitality, and to yourselves, as I shall wish to dispose of it to the best advantage. Yours truly,

John M. Ives.

We were presented yesterday, with a Quince, which measured 13 inches in circumference, and weighed 18 ounces!—*Nantucket Inq.*

(From the Hampshire Gazette.)

LIME.

Mr Hawley: In the Gazette, two or three weeks since, I noticed a communication from Amherst, proposing some inquiries in regard to the nature and value of Lime in agriculture. Perhaps the following extracts from the 'Complete Farmer,' published in 1835, by T. G. Fessenden, Esq., of Boston, may answer those inquiries.

"Mr Young says, 'It cannot be denied, that since the plentiful use of lime has been adopted, lands in Europe will produce wheat which otherwise were incapable of bearing it;' and quotes several instances in proof of this assertion."

The following from the same work, is an extract of a letter from Daniel Buckley, Esq., of Salisbury, Pa., to J. Buel, Esq.

"There are good farmers who differ as to the quantity of lime that is most profitably applied; some say sixty bushels to the acre, some seventy, and some more. I have applied 100 on an acre of limestone land, at a dressing; but have not been able to discover any benefit from using it thus freely, nor any injury, except in the loss of lime.

"It is a general opinion among good farmers, that liming should be repeated every ten or fifteen years, and that the increased crops richly compensate the expense. It matters very little how it is applied, provided it is evenly spread immediately after it has been water-slacked, it reimbibes carbonic acid, which the fire had expelled, becomes lumpy, and is more difficult to be incorporated with the acid. Some spread it upon the sod, and plough it under, and think they have as much profit from it in this way as in any other. When thus applied, it powerfully contributes to decompose the tougher fibres of the sod, and to convert them into nutriment for the crop."

Whately Lime.

As the communication from Amherst, mentioned above, has called the attention of the public to the Whately lime, the following extracts respecting it, from the report of the Geology of Massachusetts, by Prof. Hitchcock, may not be uninteresting to many of your readers:

"This limestone contains a large proportion of silex, which, on burning, becomes a harsh sand. Wishing to know how much of pure carbonate of lime was contained in it, I powdered and dissolved portions of it, from different localities, in muriatic acid;—and the results were as follows:

1. Purest variety from Whately; 100 parts contain carbonate of lime, 78; residuum(chiefly sand) 22 parts.

2. Compact variety from Conway; carbonate of lime, 58 parts; silicious residuum, 42 parts.

3. Poorest from Whately; carbonate of lime, 67 parts; silicious residuum, 33 parts.

I tried some specimens of our best limestone in the same manner, with the following results:

1. Gray limestone from New Marlboro'; carbonate of lime, 98 parts; residuum (chiefly mica) 2 parts.

2. Gray limestone from Walpole; carbonate of lime, 92 parts; residuum, 8 parts.

3. White crystaline from Boxboro'; carbonate of lime, 99 parts; residuum 1 part.

"It is my decided opinion that the limestone described above, in the primitive region of the Connecticut Valley, may be usefully employed, either for mortar, or for spreading upon the soil. The beds of it are quite numerous in all the towns. I think, however, that the best variety occurs in Whately, where, should it ever come into use, on the north line of the town, is a hill, large enough to supply the whole valley of the Connecticut for centuries. This locality is favorably situated for working, so as to furnish that valley; being not more than two or three miles from the Connecticut, and the whole distance nearly level. I cannot but hope that the attention of some enterprising gentleman may be directed to this subject; and should he succeed, in preparing even tolerable lime from this rock, he would confer a great favor upon the inhabitants of this section of the State.

These remarks, I believe, first turned the attention of several individuals to it, whose principal object was to test its virtues in agriculture. A company was accordingly formed, and a kiln erected last fall, which has been five times filled and burned. The total amount of lime made, will, probably, not vary from 1300 bushels. Most of this has been carried to Hadley, and the principal part of it used as manure; and so far as I have been able to ascertain, it has fully answered the expectations of those who have used it.

This stone will, probably, be a great benefit to the farmers in its immediate vicinity, if they choose to avail themselves of it; but, owing to the quantity of sand which it contains, whether it will bear transpertation to any considerable distance, is a question which can only be determined by a thorough trial. Such a trial is now undergoing, and there is considerable reason for anticipating a favorable result.

Hadley, Oct. 24, 1837.

(From the Hagerstown Torch Light.)

REAPING MACHINE.

Mr Bell,—*Dear Sir:* Will you please give this a place in your paper, for the benefit of wheat growers. As the subject is of public interest, it is hoped that other papers will circulate it through the grain growing districts of the country.

I procured a reaping machine this summer, of Mr Hussey, the inventor, which I have used throughout my wheat harvest. It was in constant use every day, and performed its work to my satisfaction, and far better than I had any expectation of, when I first engaged it of Mr Hussey.— When the ground is clear of rocks, loose stones, stumps, &c., and the grain stands well, it cuts it perfectly clear, taking every head, and if well managed, scatters none; but leaves it in neat heaps, ready for binding. When the grain is flat down, the machine will of course pass over it— but if it be leaning, or tangled only, it is cut nearly as well as if standing, excepting when it leans from the machine, and then if the horses are put in a trot, it will be very well cut. But in cutting such grain, much depends on the expertness of the hand, who pushes off the grain, in making clean work, and good sheaves. I found the machine capable of going through any thing growing on my wheat land, such as weeds and grass, no matter how thick.

After my harvest was over, I cut my seed timothy, with the same neatness and ease, that I did my grain. As respects the durability of the machine, I can say this much for my machine, that not the least thing has given out yet; it appears as strong as a cart, and but little liable to get out

of order, if well used. I was advised of Mr Hussey, of the necessity of keeping some of the parts well greased; this I have punctually attended to, and no perceptible wear yet appears, beyond ordinary wear of any other machinery.

It is immaterial to the machine, whether the speed be a walk or trot; although a walk will make the most perfect work. My speed was a common walk, but a trot is sometimes necessary to counteract the effect of a strong wind when blowing from behind, in order to incline the grain backwards on to the platform, to make good bundles. A quick walk is required to make good work in very short and scattering grain. The machine performs well, up and down hill, provided the surface be not too much broken. By its compactness and ease of management, rocks and stumps too high to be cut over, can be easily avoided. Although a rough surface is very objectionable, yet I have cut over very rocky ground, with no material difficulty. I can say one thing which to some may appear incredible, but it is not less true; the cutters of my machine have not been sharpened since I have had it; nor have I yet seen any appearance of a need of it, in the equality of its work. How many harvests a machine would cut without sharpening is hard to say; I propose sharpening mine once a year only. I have used two horses at a time in the machine, and sometimes changed at noon; they work it with ease, the draught being light. I took no account of what I had cut in any one day, with this exception; in less than half a day, I cut 6 acres, and was often detained for want of the requisite number of binders; by which much time was lost. My machine being something narrower than those generally made by Mr Hussey, I could cut but about one acre in going two miles; this at the moderate rate of two and a half miles per hour, would amount to twelve and a half acres in ten hours, and at 4 miles per hour, a speed at which the work is done in fine style, the amount would be twenty acres in ten hours. I should judge my quantity per day, ranges between ten and fifteen acres—yet, I am decided in the opinion that I can cut twenty acres in a day, in good grain, on good ground, by the usual diligence of harvest hands, with a little increase of my usual speed, and a change of horses. Two hands are required to work the machine, a man to push off the grain, and a boy to drive, besides a number of binders are necessarily increased in heavy grain, except an additional speed be given in light grain. Under every circumstance, the number of binders will vary from four to ten; and when the usual care is practised by the binders, there will be much less waste, than in any other method of cutting.

I speak with more confidence of the merits and capacity of Mr Hussey's reaping machine, from the circumstance of having pushed the grain off for several days, in order to make myself practically and thoroughly acquainted with it before putting it into the hands of my laboring men.

The land in this county being rather rocky and uneven, it is hard to say what will be the ultimate advantages of these machines to our farmers, but from what little experience I have had, I am resolved not to be without one or two of them. I can therefore recommend the machine with confidence, especially to those who have a large portion of smooth ground in cultivation. It is undoubtedly a labor saving machine, and worthy of their attention. JOHN STONEBRAKER.

Hagerstown, Aug. 15, 1837.

SMELTING IRON WITH ANTHRACITE COAL.—We are gratified to be able to lay before our readers, further information in regard to this discovery, so highly interesting to our State, and to the Union at large. At the Liverpool meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science, the discoverer, Mr Crane, read a paper, an abstract of which we find in the London Literary Gazette, of Sept. 16, as follows:

U. S. Gazette.

"Mr Crane, of Toriscedwyn iron works, near Swansea, read a paper on his successful introduction of anthracite coal, by the combination of heated air, for the purpose of smelting iron ore. The reduction of the quantity of fuel expended, to less than one third of that before required of the bituminous kinds, for the production of the best pig iron—the increase of from forty to fifty per cent. upon the former make, by the process—and the greatly increased strength of the metal, when compared with that previously obtained by him from the native ores of the South Welsh basin, with the use of coke of the bituminous veins, and cold blast, were the leading points of the paper. This is a subject of great interest in a commercial point of view; as, if perfectly successful—and from the experiment of Mr Crane, on a large scale, there seems to be strong ground for supposing it may be so—it is a question whether the discovery will prove more beneficial or injurious to the prosperity of this country. On the one hand it was urged by Mr Crane, that at least one third of the immense coal pits of South Wales is composed of anthracite coal, which will thus for the first time, be brought into extensive use for the purposes of smelting; but on the other hand, it must be remembered that this description of coal exists, together with iron ore, in great abundance in the United States of America, as well as in various parts of the continent, the inhabitants of which would, if the theory hold good, be enabled to rival our works, at a cheap rate. Mr Crane stated that he had smelted a ton of iron, on an average, with less than 27 cwt. of anthracite coal; and in regard to quality, the result was perfectly satisfactory.—His works had long been noted for producing iron, equal, if not superior, to others in South Wales; and by means of anthracite coal, he had been enabled to improve its quality. Anthracite coal, being almost entirely composed of carbon, it was his opinion that he would be able, at no distant period, to produce, by its means, iron not inferior to that formerly smelted by charcoal. Having beds of bituminous coal, as well as anthracite, in his possession, he had instituted comparisons as to the amount of iron which could be produced by the most economical application of coal, and he found that there was a considerable saving in the use of the latter. Mr Crane then gave a highly descriptive account of the manner in which he had first discovered the means of applying his discovery to the combustion of the coal. The mode in which he now conducted the smelting, was by means of a cupalo furnace, into which he urged a stream of air, heated to such a degree as to be able to melt lead; the effect of this hot blast being all that was necessary to produce that combustion of the coal, requisite for the reduction of the ore."

PATENT SAFETY FUZE.—Messrs Bacon, Bickford, Eales & Co., have commenced the manufacture of this article at East Granby in this state. It is designed to ignite the powder used in blasting rock, &c., and in such a way that it may be used without danger. We learn from one of the firm, that this is the only manufactory of the kind in the United States. Not the least important part of the invention, is, that the fuze will burn under water without any difficulty. Those interested in the subject can see a sample of the article at our office.—*Conn. Courant.*

We find the following notice of it in the New York Express:

American Institute.—Among the interesting articles exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, the Patent Safety Fuze, manufactured by Bacon, Bickford, Eales & Co., at East Granby, Connecticut, is deserving especial attention. The design of the fuze is to ignite the powder used in blasting, for purposes of mining, quarrying, or removing rock, and is said to be a perfectly safe mode of firing the charge. It adds to the power of the blast, is a saving of cost and labor, and may be used as well under water, as in the driest situations. To persons acquainted with the danger and destruction of life, by firing charges in the ordinary way of blasting, and especially the difficulty of blasting rock in deep water, an examination of the fuse will be highly gratifying, as overcoming difficulties from which they have long suffered anxiety and annoyance. Every invention which reduces the risk of human life, in hazardous employments, is especially deserving notice,—and the fuze will be found hardly less a preservation of human life, than the Safety Lamp of Sir H. Davy, which has given fame to that distinguished philosopher.

MEASURING POTATOES.—A fact which came under our observation last spring, while buying our seed potatoes, has convinced us that it would greatly tend to promote the cause of justice between buyer and seller, as well as advance the interests of potato growers, if they were sold by weight. We engaged 35 bushels from a dealer, out of a lot of 55 that he had bought. Prior to our sending for them, the dealer told us he had sold 40 bushels and wished us to take the balance; upon our remonstrating against his having sold a portion engaged by us, he laughed, and said there was more left than we had engaged, and much to our surprise, the residue measured 37 1-2 bushels, making the 55 bought by the dealer actually contain 77 1-2 bushels. On expressing our surprise at these facts, he stated that he had bought the potatoes in bags, and that they contained more than the estimate of their contents, which he had at the request of the consignee, fixed himself. Here was a clear loss in measure to the owner of these potatoes, of 22 1-2 bushels, whereas, had the quantity been ascertained by weight the judgment of an interested purchaser could have been dispensed with, and justice to the farmer would have been done. We deem it our duty to lay this statement of facts before our agricultural readers, because we honestly believe that great advantage would arise, were the measure of potatoes ascertained by weight, instead of the loose manner of measuring in baskets, bags, and half bushels.—*Balt. Far.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1837.

DEATH OF THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the sudden death of Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq., Editor of the N. England Farmer, who departed this life at his residence, on Saturday evening, 10th inst, aged 65, after a short illness of about 24 hours.

To all who have personally known him, this event will cause a general feeling and expression of sorrow. For fifteen years he has been the able conductor of this paper, and it will not perhaps, be considered too much for us to say, that, by his editorial labors, he has done more than any of his cotemporaries, to promote the interest of Agriculture in our country.

It does not become us to pronounce his eulogy; we must leave this for some abler pen; but we must be permitted to say, that in him was seen an honest, upright man, and a benefactor to his country. The memory of his excellence is deeply engraven on the hearts of many, especially on those who have been associated with him; by them he will long be remembered with veneration and love.

The mortal remains of Mr Fessenden, were on Tuesday, conveyed to Mount Auburn for interment.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.—By the sudden decease of our beloved associate and friend, the Editor of the N. E. Farmer, we are called unexpectedly to enter the breach which death has made, and take upon ourselves, for the present, the responsibility of conducting this paper. Our other duties are so numerous, and our mind so constantly occupied, that, had we the ability, we should shrink from this responsibility, for any length of time, especially in this enlightened age, when onward! onward! is the order of the day. Let it be understood then, that it is only as a matter of necessity, that we stand in the place of our lamented and worthy friend.

We beg our patrons and friends to be patient with us a few weeks, until we can make arrangements with some suitable person to take charge of the paper. It is our intention to secure without delay, the services of some gentleman, who is scientifically and practically acquainted with agricultural pursuits, and who is well qualified to meet the expectation of an intelligent community.

We shall endeavor to make the paper as interesting as possible, by judicious selections and interesting communications; and we hope, in this emergency, to be assisted by some of our able correspondents and friends

JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

To the Editors of the N. E. Farmer:

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to call your attention to a subject that interests all New England, in a greater or less degree, in relation to our corn crops; although the season has been more propitious than the last, still the loss has been severe to the husbandman. It is well known that many fields have failed of ripening this year; but, had the seed been of the early kind, most would have been saved. And, as the harvest has just closed, and the results fresh on the mind of the farmers, would it not be promoting the public good, which I am persuaded you always keep in view, to advertise for specimens of the Sioux, Dutton, Phinney, Lathrop, or other early kinds of corn, with a description of the ground, time of planting, and harvesting, (these should be authenticated) to the end. When such specimens should be presented, you could make an exhibition of the same to some of your agricultural friends, from whom you could procure a recommendation to the public, who would feel interested for the coming year, in procuring this seed; for, although the total failure of this crop in New England, would not affect the price in the aggregate probably two cents on a bushel, still the loss to the cultivator in New England is a severe one.

Yours with respect, F.

Braintree, Nov. 13, 1837.

[For the New England Farmer.]

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.,—*Dear Sir:* I have just returned from Niagara River, with a severe attack of the influenza, which will prevent me from venturing out for the present. Will you have the goodness to insert the within paragraph in the New England Farmer, and show our eastern friends that we can raise as big Beets and Turnips in York State as they can elsewhere.

Yours with much respect,

D. J. BROWNE.

Boston, Oct. 10, 1837.

Fertility of the Soil on the Niagara River.—Col. Wm. Williams of Tonawanda, N. Y., raised this year, without the aid of manure, a mangel wurtzel measuring 30 inches in circumference, and weighing 23 pounds.; and Daniel P. Baxter of the same place, raised on Tonawanda Island, a ruta baga weighing 20½ lbs.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Nov. 11, 1837.

Dix pear, a fine specimen from a standard tree, from Mr Enoch Bartlett, Roxbury.

St. Germain pears, a fine specimen, from Mr Samuel Sweetser, Cambridge port.

A red Apple, and the Rhode Island Greening, from Mr Shadrach Freeman, Esq., of Sandwich, Barnstable County; both kinds gave good evidence that fine fruits may be grown on the Cape. These were offered for exhibition by Dr Benj. Shurtleff, of Chelsea.

For the Committee.

B. V. FRENCH.

LARGE VEGETABLES.—We just received from the farm of the Hon. Daniel Webster, Marshfield, Mass., fifteen vegetable roots of various sorts, whose aggregate weight is 59 1-2 lbs., viz:—

4 Mangel Wurtzel,	37 lbs. 13 oz.
1 Orange Beet,	6 " 00 "
3 Carrots,	6 " 00 "
3 Parsnips,	6 " 5 "
4 Long Red Potatoes,	3 " 6 "
	59 lbs. 8 oz.

The two largest Mangel Wurtzel weighed over 10 lbs. each. Pretty fair specimens of good cultivation.

OATS FOR HORSES.—It is estimated that at least one-third, (some estimate it at one half,) is gained in feeding oats to horses, if the grain be ground or broken before it is fed to them. This will appear quite probable, when it is observed that a large portion of the grain frequently passes through the animal entire, and consequently undigested. And such being the case, it shows the importance of a greater attention to this subject, than is usually bestowed upon it, when such a loss may be prevented, especially by those who reside in the immediate vicinity of mills.—*Gen. Far.*

RUST IN WHEAT.

The disastrous effect of rust in wheat, makes it a subject of deep interest to the agriculturist and the economist. Its appearance on the stalk gives its name. But what is it? is it a disease? is it a fungus which consumes the energies of the plant? is it an effect, or is it a cause? What is the remedy? or is it irremediable?

An examination of the stem shows that it is *split open* for a short distance, in a multitude of places, and that the exudation of the juice of the plant, and its adhesion to the surface, produces that appearance called rust.—It is therefore an effect of another and great cause.

Let the farmer examine the stalk where rust appears, and ascertain the state of the stem. If the stem is burst open, he will then enquire for the cause. Will he not find that the rust prevails upon the thrifty wheat and in the most exuberant fields? The middling wheat and the poorer, have escaped the rust. Next, he will consider the state of the crop and of the weather, when the rust appears. Will he not find it to follow the rain, the heavy dew and the warm weather, which causes the wheat to grow in the rich soils with great rapidity? Is not the *sap* then produced in greater abundance than there is strength in the vessels to sustain, and does not the excessive power of the sap burst the vessels and pour the sap upon the surface, and produced an effect which, to the superficial observer, seems to be the cause of the disastrous result?

Remedies.—These will consist in occupying the lands of second quality with wheat; or in sowing the richest lands with a much greater quantity, so that each stalk may receive less nutriment; or in sowing wheat at a later period in the autumn, so that it shall not acquire so much power; or in feeding it down in the spring, so that it shall advance more slowly to perfection. Other preventives may occur to the intelligent farmer.

As the vessels seem to burst in many places, there is probably, not any lateral communication between them; so that the exudation of sap in one place does not relieve the pressure in other places. It is well known that the motion of sap in vegetables is not precisely like the circulation of blood in animals.—*Genesee Far.*

PRESERVING THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.—In reply to repeated inquiries how to preserve the Morus multicaulis through the winter, when taken up, we give the following methods, which have been practised with success. They may be kept in good order by taking them up soon after the frost has taken off the leaves, and burying them in a hole, something like that used for potatoes—mix the earth intimately with the trees, and use no straw, or the mice may harbor among them and destroy them. Some have left the trees in the field, in a heap, covered with earth, where they kept finely.—Freezing does not injure them, so long as they are completely covered with earth. Others have kept them in the cellar, in the same manner, or in boxes, mixed with sand, which is the best way to keep cuttings taken off in the fall.—*Silk Cult.*

TO DESTROY THE HESSIAN FLY.—A farmer in Ohio has adopted the following successful expedient:

He sows early in September, and feeds it down in November. The fly is lodged in the lower joints of the grain, and is bitten off and destroyed by the cattle or sheep which feed upon it. The wheat becomes well established, by being sown early, and shoots so vigorously in the spring, as to be little if any affected by the fly. An experiment was made in two adjoining fields, sown at the same time; one was *not* fed down, and was nearly destroyed by the Hessian fly; the other *was* fed down, and wholly escaped the insect. We state this on the best authority.—*Cult.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending November 11.

November, 1837.		7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	5	50	52	44	N.
Monday,	6	34	48	40	S. E
Tuesday,	7	30	44	36	N. E.
Wednesday,	8	32	31	32	N.
Thursday,	9	20	32	30	N.
Friday,	10	48	62	50	N.
Saturday,	11	36	40	32	N.

INDIAN WHEAT, &c.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a few bushels of Indian Wheat, a new and very productive species of grain.

Also, Italian Spring Wheat.

Also, A few bottles of Black Currant Wine, at $1,00 per bottle. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 8, 1837.

FARM WANTED.

A Farm is wanted containing from 40 to 75 acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with good buildings thereon, for which cash will be paid. Enquire at the office of the New England Farmer.

Nov. 8, 1837. tf

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shel 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.

Nov. 1, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

LARGE GRAPE VINES.

For sale by Samuel Downer, at his garden in Dorchester, Twentyfive large Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, they have borne for the last three years past one to three pecks each vine. Also large Sweetwater grape vines.

Nov. 1, 1837. 5w

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees;

1000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size — many of them have borne the past season;

300 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, and most of them full of fruit this season;—Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, &c.

20 000 Giant Asparagus Roots;

5,000 Wilmot's early Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, lately introduced.

Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries and Roses of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, at Messrs. Sawyer & Pond's, No. 25 Broad street, Boston, or with the subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,

Oct. 17. Cambridgeport.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has for sale 5,000 large Morus Trees, with fine roots, from 2 to 3 years old, and from 3 to 6 feet high. The wood is well ripened, they have stood out until the first of November without being injured by the frost. They have been taken up the past week and *heeled* in. Each tree will make from 10 to 20 cuttings without injuring the roots. In all cases both wood and roots will be warranted to vegetate if properly managed by the purchaser. They are admirably well calculated for the west and south, as they have become nearly acclimated in this cold climate. They can be delivered any time between THIS and spring. If ordered this winter, personal attention will be paid that they are not injured by the frost in moving. Communications may be addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. (where a sample of the Trees may be seen) or to the subscriber.

DANIEL CHANDLER,

Nov. 15. Superintendent of Boston Farm-school.

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann, Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, sugar Maple, Arbor Vitæ, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.

Orders may be addressee to WM MANN, Bangor, Maine, or sto JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Nov. 15, 1837.

SWEET HERBS.

A fresh supply just received from the United Society of Harvard, Mass.— consisting of

Pulverized SWEET MARJORAM.
" SAGE.
" SUMMER SAVORY.
Pressed SUMMER SAVORY.
" SAGE.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

Nov. 15.

FOR SALE.

A Cow and Bull of the Durham short horn stock, for particulars inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co. at the New England Farmer Office. 3w

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.

Nov. 1.

WINNOWING MILLS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS

For sale by the subscriber 30,000 True Morus Multicaul's or Chinese Mulberry trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size — the trees are thrifty, the form perfect and the roots fine. The trees will be packed in the most perfect mode for all distant places and will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Apply to WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton.

Oct. 4, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf.

June 27. epistf

DUTCH BULBS.

Just received at the NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a splendid assortment of DUTCH BULBS consisting of

Fine Double and Single HYACINTHS, of sorts,
" Double and Single TULIPS, do.
" CROWN IMPERIALS, double and single,
" POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, of sorts,
" NARCISSUS, double and single do.
" CROCUS, Blue, Yellow, Purple and White,
" AMARYLLIS, of various sorts,
" CYCLAMENS, do.
" IXIA'S, do.
" GLADIOLUS, do.

Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRASS SEED.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail, are offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, inciuding

Prime NORTHERN CLOVER,
" SOUTHERN do.
" WHITE DUTCH do.
" RED TOP.
" HERDS GRASS,

ALSO—CANARY, MILLET, HEMP and RAPE seed.

Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT,

July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			From	To
Apples,		barrel	2 00	2 25
Beans, white,		bushel	1 37	1 75
Beef, mess,		barrel	14 50	15 00
	No. 1,	"	12 50	13 00
	prime,	"	9 75	10 00
Beeswax, (American)		pound	26	32
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,		"		
	southern, geese,	"	40	45
Flax, American,		"		9 12
Fish, Cod,		quintal	2 87	3 00
Flour, Genesee,	cash	barrel	9 50	9 60
	Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 00	9 12
	Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 75	8 87
	Alexandria,	"	8 50	9 00
Grain, Corn, northern yellow		bushel		
	southern flat yellow	"	1 11	1 14
	white,	"	1 04	1 05
	Rye, northern,	"		
	Barley,	"		
	Oats, northern, (prime)	"		55
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			20 00	22 50
	hard pressed,	"	17 00	20 00
Honey,	Cuba	gallon	40	48
Hops, 1st quality		pound	7	8
	2d quality	"	5	6
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	9	10
	southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	28	30
	do country do.	"	24	27
	Baltimore city do.	"	25	25
	do. dry hide	"		
	New York red, light,	"	20	21
	Boston do. slaughter,	"	20	21
	do. dry hide,	"	20	21
Lime, best sort,		cask	88	93
Mackerel, No. 1, new,		barrel	19 00	19 25
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	2 75	2 87
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	26 00	26 50
	clear from other States	"	24 00	25 00
	Mess,	"	19 60	21 50
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 75	3 00
	Red Top,	"	87	1 00
	Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
	Red Clover, northern,	pound	14	15
	Southern Clover,	"	13	14
Silk Cocoons, (American)		bushel		
Tallow, tried,		lb.	11	12
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr. M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	50	55
	American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
	do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	42
	do. 1-2 do.	"	36	38
	do. 1-4 and common	"	30	33
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
	No. 1,	"	37	40
	No 2,	"	28	30
	No 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,		pound	14	15
	southern, and western,	"	13	14
Pork, whole hogs,		"	10	11
Poultry,		pair	50	1 00
Butter, (tub)		lb.	20	23
	lump	"	25	28
Eggs,		dozen	22	23
Potatoes,	new	bushel	37	50
Cider,		barrel	3 00	3 50

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 13, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 2800 Beef Cattle, 1000 Stores, 5000 Sheep, and 1400 Swine.

Prices —*Beef Cattle.*—Prices of last week were not sustained We quote Extra at $6 75.—First quality at $6 00 a 6 50.—Second quality $5 25 a 5 75.—Third quality $4 00 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle —The barrellers refused to pay last week's prices, and very few purchases were made in the afternoon. We quote Mess $5 50—No. 1 $5 00—No. 2 $4 50.

Stores —Yearlings $8 a 10—Two year old $15 a 20—Three year old $20 a 28.

Sheep.—Former prices were not supported. We quote lots as follow—$1 50, $1 62, $1 88, $2 00, $2 37, $2 62, and $2 75.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were taken at 7 a 7 1-4 for sows and 8 a 8 1-4 for barrows. A lot of old barrows at 7 5-8 and 7 3-4. At retail 8 for sows, and 9 for barrows.

POETRY.

(From the Church of England Magazine.)

MEMENTO MORI.

Millions of feet entraversed here,
Where are their parting spirits?
Each in a dark or glorious sphere
Its own reward inherits:
Where they are fled we soon shall fly,
And join them in eternity.

The crowds who earth's arena tread,
Each busy in his station,
Are few compared with all the dead,
Of every age and nation.
The world of life counts millions o'er,
That of the dead hath many more.

It is a solemn thought that we,
Life's little circle rounded,
Must launch upon that endless sea
Which shore hath never bounded;
A sea of happiness and love,
Or depths below and clouds above.

A holy Judge—a righteous doom—
A bar where none dissemble—
A short, quick passage to the tomb—
How should we stop and tremble!
Great God! as years pass swiftly by,
Write on each heart—thou, thou must die!

James Edmeston.

Economy.—A nephew of the celebrated Dr B. Franklin, who had yet to learn prudence, was rather taken unawares in a net he had unwillingly spread for himself. Being out on a party of pleasure at a distance from New England, he called on his uncle, but not before he had pecuniary reasons for so doing. After a friendly reception, he solicited the loan of a small sum of money, preluding his request, with stating that he loaded a vessel for B———, and that, as he did not deal on credit, he had purchased rather beyond his current cash, and could not easily procure a draft from home. The Doctor inquired how much he wanted; he, with some hesitation, replied, fifty dollars. The benevolent old gentleman went to his escrutoire and counted him one hundred. He received them, with many promises of punctual payment, and was immediately proceeding to draught a note under his hand for cash. The Doctor, who saw into the nature of the borrower's embarrassment better than he was aware, and was possessed with the improbability of ever recovering his cash again, stepped across the room, and laying his hand gently on his cousin's arm, said, "Stop, cousin, we will save the paper; a quarter of a sheet is not of great value, but it is worth saving." Conveying at once a liberal gift and a not less gentle reproof to the young spendthrift.

It is impossible, says the learned Bishop Taylor, to make people understand their own ignorance, for it requires knowledge to perceive it, and therefore he that can perceive it hath it not.

Killing Insects.—By placing a number of lamps in well greased dishes among the vines 30,000 moths were killed in one night.—*French paper.*

Cows.—The following statement of the cost, expense, and the avails of a cow for 14 months, made by a gentleman of this city, who has been a practical farmer, and who is no bad cultivator, shows how profitable Cows may be with proper management. A farm of 100 acres, by such calculation and management as stated below, supposing it kept only 12 cows, would afford an annual income of at least $1600.

Dr.—Cost of cow and calf,	$20	
Paid for pasturage,	15	
1 1-2 tons hay, at $15,	22	00
One ton corn-stalks,	6	
20 bushels bran, at 20c.	6	
266 lbs. oil cake, at 1c.	2	66
40 bush. turnips and potatoes at 20c.	8	
8 bush. potatoes at 42c.	3	36
	$87	62
Cr.—By calf sold,	$5	44
10 qts. of milk per day, for 14 mths. at 5 cts. per qt,	210	
Cow sold for beef,	45	84
	$291	28
Nett profit,	$173	76

Singular Accident.—An accident of a singular but fatal nature, took place in Geneva Township in this county, on Monday, the 18th ult., by which one individual lost his life, and several others were severely wounded. They were attending a threshing machine, when the cylinder exploded with prodigious force, literally shivering the machine to atoms. A fragment of the cylinder struck a young man by the name of Philip Morrison, upon the head, and crushed it in so dreadful a manner that he died in a few days after. Several others, though severely injured, are expected to recover. There is no way to account for the explosion, except upon the supposition that the air inside of the cylinder became rarified or electric, as it had not performed half a dozen revolutions, at the time the accident occurred.—*Ashtabula (Ohio) Sent.*

Mile.—The following exhibit of the number of yards contained in a mile in different countries, will often prove a matter of useful reference to the readers of the Cultivator.

Mile in England or America,	1,760 yards.
——— Russia,	1,100 ———
——— Italy,	1,467 ———
——— Scotland and Ireland,	2,200 ———
——— Poland,	4,400 ———
——— Spain,	5,028 ———
——— Germany,	5,866 ———
——— Sweden and Denmark,	7,233 ———
——— Hungary,	8,800 ———
League in England or America,	5,280 ———

[*Cultivator.*

For coloring flannels, take black alder bark—boil it well—then skim or strain the liquor. Wet the cloth with a pretty strong ley, and dip it into the alder liquor,—and let it remain until cool enough to ring, and you have an indelible orange color.

It is computed that it will cost the State of Maine for wheat bounties this year, about $3000.

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 14.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

☞All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FROM CALCUTTA.

We have received a box of choice flower seeds from the celebrated Botanic Garden at Calcutta containing the seeds of 150 species of plants for the Greenhouse; said to be a fine collection. Price $15.

Sept 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Dearborn street, North Salem, a great variety of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees. Orders directed to the subscriber will receive immediate attention. ROBERT MANNING.

Oct. 25, 1837.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscribers have for sale a few thousand superior *Morus Multicaulis* of extra size, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Also 50 000 cuttings of the same.

Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

April 19.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

☞No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

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